

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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ONE KILLED.

Two Fatally Wounded and Another Badly Injured

IN CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION.

Result of a Battle Between Deputies and Coke Strikers.

STRIKERS ASSAULT THE WORKERS

In One of Frick's Plants, Beating Them Unmercifully and Driving Them Like Cattle Through the Region as "Horrible Examples" of What Other "Blacksheep" Might Expect—The Fight and Its Bloody Result—Twenty Arrests and Two Hundred More to Follow—Situation Elsewhere.

Uniontown, Pa., June 10.—Trouble has broken out again in the southern end of the coke region and as a result of a battle this morning between deputies and strikers, one striker is dead, two are fatally wounded and another badly hurt, besides many wounded who were taken away by their comrades and concealed. The number of wounded may never be known. At least one hundred shots were fired in the battle, but fortunately for the deputies the strikers were poor marksmen and none of the officers were hurt except by being hit by stones hurled by the infuriated mob.

The cause of this outbreak is about as follows:

Yesterday evening four men who have been working in one of the Frick plants came out to go to their homes at Leisener. When they left the train a mob of strikers gathered about and assaulted them, beating them unmercifully, and afterwards placing "blackleg" placards on their backs, drove them like cattle through that section of the region exhibiting them, as a horrible example of what others might expect.

Deputies were soon on the track of the mob, but were misled and did not come up with them until this morning, when Lamont was reached. Hundreds of strikers had gathered, it is supposed, with the prisoners in their midst. When the deputies were discovered they were surrounded and fired upon by the mob and driven to the extreme end of the company's property, where a stand was made and the crowd drew back, leaving the dead man and the two fatally wounded on the ground. The two wounded men will die before morning. Late to-night the dead man is still lying where he fell. Deputies armed with search warrants have been going through all the houses in the vicinity but have failed to find the four men who were the strikers, prisoners and it is feared they have been murdered for revenge. Twelve arrests have been made and at least 200 more will follow.

NO SETTLEMENT

In the Ohio District Probable—Miners Protest Against a Compromise.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—Leaders of the miners have received many telegrams from their constituents to-day protesting against a compromise and no settlement of the strike in this district is now possible.

TAYLOR REPUDIATED.

DeArmitt Says he Made a Misstatement at Columbus.

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—In reference to the account of the Columbus conference, Mr. W. P. DeArmitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, says:

"If the newspaper reports of Saturday's convention at Columbus are correct, Mr. M. P. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, made a misstatement when he said that thirty-four of the mines holding Friday's convention at Pittsburgh would pay the price made by the Columbus convention. The facts are that of 20,000,000 tons of coal produced annually from the Pittsburgh vein, only 4,000,000 is represented by Taylor and his committee, and he has no authority to speak for the remaining 16,000,000 tons, except to say that it refuses to be bound by any action at Columbus."

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Strikers Fire on Deputies From Ambush and Are Arrested.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., June 10.—A party of fifteen deputies, while approaching Bull Hill this morning on their way from camp to this place, were fired upon from ambush by twenty miners. The deputies being unprepared for battle, retreated without returning the fire. General Brooks called out enough militia to surround the miners and arrest them.

WATTE WIRES

A Characteristic Dispatch to Gen. Brooks. A Complicated Situation.

DENVER, COLO., June 10.—Governor Watte, early this morning, in response to a telegram from General Brooks commanding the militia at Cripple Creek, informing him that the deputies were advancing on Bull Hill, ordered the following telegram sent General Brooks:

"If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders and are acting in a defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body, are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such.

"Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey, and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection, notify me, and I will call out enough organized militia to enforce order."

Commissioner Borton, in command of the deputies, was shown the order and immediately wired his attorney, Hon. C. S. Thomas, this city, for advice. Mr. Thomas sent the following reply:

"The sheriff of the county engaged in enforcing order, subduing or attempting to subdue armed resistance to the

law or the authorities, or in overcoming those who defy the service of process, is discharging the obligations of his office and maintaining civil government. In doing this he may call to his aid and deputize as many citizens as may be necessary and no power, not even the federal government, has lawful authority to interfere with or disarm him."

Dayton denies that Sheriff Bowers has lost control of his men, or that they are a disorderly body.

Railroad Bridges Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 10.—At an early hour this morning a bridge on the Linton branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad was burned. This is the third railroad bridge that has been burned within the past four days and all the fires are supposed to have been incendiary origin. Suspicion points to the striking miners.

Appeal for Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Mayor Hopkins has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the city to assist the strikers at Pullman. The proclamation requests that all contributions of money, food, clothing, etc., be sent to the mayor's office and from there be distributed among the deserving poor at Pullman.

Overawed by Troops.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10.—Governor Altgeld received a telegram from Col. Bayle at Pana saying the first regiment had arrived there at 6:30 a. m. Everything was quiet and no trouble was at hand, the miners being overawed by the presence of so many troops.

TROUBLE NURE

It Owens Attacks Breckinridge at Lexington To-day.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 10.—There has been much bitterness injected into the congressional campaign from the very beginning, but since Owens attacked Colonel Breckinridge so bitterly in his Paris speech, this feeling has grown enormously, until there are many cool-headed men who believe trouble of a serious character will take place here to-morrow. The city is full of strangers to-night, Evan Settle and his Owen county friends having arrived here in large numbers to-day.

There will be five thousand strangers in the city to-morrow and as the feeling between the Owens and Breckinridge factions is at a white heat, there is no telling what the day will bring forth. Nothing but politics is talked and the interest is very great.

To judge by present indications the opera house will not hold half the people that will be here, and should Owens attack Breckinridge in the manner he did at Paris there is every indication there will be trouble.

COULD NOT LIVE

Through Her Wedding Day, and so He Committed Suicide.

BOSTON, June 10.—A startling revelation has just come to light to-night which involves two of Boston's wealthiest families and in which a marriage and a suicide are the principal features.

Last Thursday afternoon Miss Laura Wheelwright, daughter of a prominent merchant, was married to George Herbert Windler, in Kings chapel, this city. Prior to leaving her home the bride received a letter from Benjamin F. Cox, thirty years old, in which he said:

"I cannot bear to live through your wedding day."

The bride did not pay much attention to the matter, and the wedding ceremony took place. Later in the day the friends of Cox found him dead at his home. He had committed suicide. It has just transpired that Cox was thoroughly in love with Miss Wheelwright, but his feelings were not reciprocated.

The friends of the deceased did not want it said that he had committed suicide, so they gave it out that his death was from apoplexy. He was a graduate from Harvard '87 and was a prominent member in the Boston Athletic Association, Puritan, country, and eastern yacht clubs.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The loss by the fire at the Duquesne lumber yards Saturday night amounted to \$400,000; insurance \$300,000.

The Carnegie steel company of Pittsburgh, it is said, has purchased a large interest in the Oliver mine at Duluth, Minn.

A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, states that the government troops have defeated the insurgents near Delotas.

The Civil Service Reform Association will erect a monument to the late George William Curtis, and \$25,000 will be solicited for the purpose.

A telegram received at Boston from the Dowell observatory at Flagstaff announces the discovery of the star-like lights within the south polar snow cap of Mars.

The Post of Berlin says that Emperor William has ordered the chief of police to make him a special report on the boycott that is now in force against the brewers.

Jacob Miller, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., hung himself from a tree, the act being prompted by the disgrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged at a picnic.

The extensive mill mills of Ellis and Loeis, in Pottstown, Pa., were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss between \$80,000 and \$100,000. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment.

At Maryborough, Queensland, a woman gave carbolic acid to each of her five children and took a dose herself. Physicians saved the life of only one of the children, and the woman died.

The national board of managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution has appointed June 14 as flag day, to be observed by the members displaying the national emblem from their homes.

"All run down" from weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Hood's is "on top."

WOOLEN SCHEDULE

Of the Tariff Bill Will Be Reached During the Week in the Senate—Interesting Debate Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—It is expected on both sides of the chamber that the woolen schedule will be reached during the present week in the consideration of the tariff bill. An evidence that there is a tacit agreement among the Republican and Democratic leaders that the debate shall be continued under the five-minute rule on the wool, cotton manufactures and flax schedules, Senator Aldrich, as the representative of the Republican side of the chamber, to-day expressed the opinion that these schedules would be disposed of with very little delay. He said that the understanding for five-minute speeches would not be continued when the woolen schedule should be reached, and he expressed the opinion that three or four days' debate would be necessary before the wool and woolen schedule is acted upon. Some of the Democratic leaders think the schedule may be disposed of in two days.

This schedule will develop one of the most important debates connected with the bill. Next to the duty on sugar, free wool has attracted more attention than any other item in the bill, and there can be no doubt that many Republican senators will make speeches vigorously assailing the Democratic position.

The Indian question in its various ramifications on schools, agents, rations, supply depots will continue to occupy the attention of the house the early days of the coming week.

It is expected that Representative Hatch will try to have the anti-option bill follow the Indian bill. Representative Cooper, of Indiana, also expects to have a day set apart soon for his bill authorizing the taxation of greenbacks.

MASKED ROBBERIES

Held Up the Railroad Station and the Express Office at Fort Gibson and Secure Lots of Booty.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 10.—The railroad station and express office at Fort Gibson, I. T., were held up and robbed by two masked men about 11:30 last night. The exact amount of money secured by the robbers is not known, but it will probably aggregate a large amount, as it is thought the express packages stolen contained large sums, as a great deal of the cash paid to the Cherokees at Tahlequah has been shipped by express from Fort Gibson. It is known that \$500 in cash was secured, \$100 of which belonged to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley railroad.

Two masked men entered the station and at the point of Winchester's compelled H. S. Gibson, the railroad agent and express agent, to unlock the safe, threatening to blow his head off if he did not obey their command. After rifling the safe the robbers relieved the agent and night operator of their valuables, securing, besides \$500 in cash, all the valuable express packages in the office and several watches and other jewelry. A posse was organized and started in pursuit of the robbers.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Desperates Held Up a Train Within the Limits of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 10.—Four desperate thieves, armed with no weapons save knives of coal, held up a leading railroad freight train within the city limits at high noon to-day. They were repulsed after a desperate fight with the crew of the train attacked and that of another following it, aided by the police. Two of the robbers were captured.

Coxey and Browne Released.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones were this morning released from jail. They were met at the door of the jail by Oklahoma Sam, driving four horses attached to Coxey's phonetic. The four proceeded to the National hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the Coxey camp in Bladensburg.

Kelly's Commonwealers.

CAIRO, Ill., June 10.—Kelly's army of Commonwealers, who have been unable to make any movement for the last two days, are at last able to resume their march on to Washington. Captain Beatty, of Paducah, will send down his steamboat, the A. S. Willis, and barges, and take them to a point in Illinois opposite Paducah, citizens of Cairo and Mound City join to bear the expense. The citizens of Cairo donated to the commonwealers nine wagon loads of provisions.

Sentenced to Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., June 10.—Mrs. Jane Shattuck has been sentenced to prison for life for the murder of Harry G. Poole, a well known young man, about four months since. Poole had been paying attention to Miss Shattuck, a chorus girl. Her mother shot Poole in her own apartments because he refused to marry her daughter immediately.

No Sunday Saloons.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The order of Superintendent Byrnes that to-day liquor traffic in the city must cease was generally approved. One hundred and fifty-six arrests for violation of the excise law were made.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived—La Bretagne, from Havre; Loch Lomond, from Rotterdam; Mohawk, from London; Weser, from Naples.

Haver, June 10.—Arrived—La Bourgoigne, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

For Ohio, fair; south or southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY, as furnished by C. S. SHENDE, druggist, corner Third and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 65 7 p. m. 83

9 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 82

12 m. 68 7 p. m. 82

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 60 7 p. m. 81

9 a. m. 58 7 p. m. 80

12 m. 58 7 p. m. 80

Weather—Fair.

MANY SHOTS FIRED

In the Darkness at the Ohio Militia in the Camp

AT THE WHEELING CREEK MINES.

The Sentinels Return the Fire, But Nobody Is Hurt.

COAL TRAINS MOVED YESTERDAY

After Another Burned Bridge Is Repaired—Thousands of People Visit the Seat of War—Preparations in Progress to Prevent Further Bushwhacking—New Troops Arrive and Some Others Depart for Fresh Fields.

Yesterday the miners' strike and the presence of the militia of the two states in three camps in the community, was the leading topic of interest, and everybody who could get there visited at least one of the camps, while many made the rounds of all three. Apparently every vehicle within a radius of ten miles was in the service, while the electric cars were crowded all day and far into the night, the line out Bridgeport pike being especially popular.

At McClainsville, back of Bellaire, the scene of the first camp last week, all was quiet and miners and soldiers joined in celebrating the Sabbath, the miners' brass band furnishing music.

At Boggs run there was no renewed trouble, but the West Virginia militia were kept pretty active all day. They assisted in making an arrest at Mountsville. Charles Davis was brought here by Deputy U. S. Marshal McMahon on a charge of aiding to stop a train of coal at the Camp Ground switch, U. S. Commissioner Campbell refusing to accept bail. The arrest was made under an injunction issued by U. S. Judge Goff on Saturday, in which he authorized peremptory arrests for such offenses. No other attempt to move coal was made, and it was announced that none would be made until this morning.

A very ugly feeling prevails about Boggs run and North Bendwood, but it is believed a few arrests will have the moral effect of putting a stop to any disposition to cause trouble.

At the Wheeling Creek camp things looked like real war Saturday night, a large number of shots being fired at the men in camp by people on the hillsides. Several times the firing was returned, but so far as could be learned nobody was hurt.

Yesterday morning a bridge was burned at Goshen, west of Wheeling creek, which delayed operations for repairs. Six companies were sent out along the line to guard the trains, and about 4 p. m., three double-header trains were sent out, bearing in all about 120 carloads of coal.

EXCITING EPISODES

At the Militia Camp out at Wheeling Creek.

There was no lack of excitement out at the Wheeling Creek camp of the Ohio militia Saturday and Sunday night, continuing up to yesterday morning. The first episode was in the middle of Saturday afternoon, when a man deliberately climbed a dead tree overlooking the camp from the hillside north of the National road, and fired several shots at the sentinels who were pacing along the railroad track just across the creek. At the second shot the sentinel returned the fire, but no execution was done so far as could be seen. The bushwhacker was soon silenced, however.

Shortly before midnight several shots were fired into the camp from the surrounding hills, and a few shots were returned. After that it is said there were shots fired on an average at intervals of fifteen minutes.

Yesterday morning when day broke a party of men were on the pretty knoll on the north side of the pike, and in front of them had been erected a flag staff, from which floated a red, white and black flag. A number of the Toledo boys rushed across the pike, and two of their number climbed the hill quickly and snatching down the flag, carried it back into camp.

Later Major Hopkins ordered an inquiry as to who had done this, and that the flag be returned, but when the INTELLIGENCER reporter left the camp last evening the flag was still there.

Yesterday morning another attempt was made to destroy a bridge. On Saturday a large amount of powder was exploded under bridge No. 4, but it was not seriously damaged. In the night, however, a mob drove a watchman away from the bridge at Goshen, not far from Flushing, and set fire to the bridge. One section, 144 feet long, was burned.

This delayed the starting out of coal trains until the damage could be repaired.

About 3 p. m. six companies of the troops were sent westward on a special train. Two companies were dropped off at Maynard, two at Barton and two in the Flushing neighborhood. An hour later three trains, double headers, bearing in all 120 carloads of West Virginia coal, were safely put through. This made five trains since the abortive attempt Friday morning, two trains having been run out Saturday under strong guards. The only molestation was the removal of the coupling pins and links, but the soldiers stopped this, and yesterday no attempt was made to do the same thing.

At last reports last night all was quiet about the camp. In the afternoon a strong force with a gatling gun took up a position on the knoll, which commands not only the camp, but the miners' village and the surrounding hills and ravines as well. Any attack on the camp by bushwhackers would have led to the sweeping of the hillsides with the gatling. The strength of its position was evidently recognized, and led to a cessation of hostilities.

Two additional companies arrived from East Liverpool to join their regiment yesterday.

RATIONS ARE SCARCE.

Provisions Stopped en Route to the Camp. All Come By Rail.

Yesterday a special train was sent to Columbus to secure provisions for the troops in camp. Adjutant Gen. Howe went on it, on this and other business. There was some difficulty in getting the soldiers enough to eat. Saturday

the miners prevented the passing of any provisions for the soldiers across the creek to the camp by the C. L. & W. railway. There were two incidents connected with this. In the morning the quartermaster's department came to Bridgeport for supplies, and William Woods, the grocer, sold them a good bill. It was in the bargain that the grocer would deliver the groceries to the camp. About 10 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Woods, with his wagon well filled with cabbage, strawberries, sugar and the like started for the camp. He went to the end of the street car line and started to cross the creek in his wagon just below the foot bridge. When the miners saw him there was a war whoop and they made a break for the grocer, who admits that at that time he was scared. They hooted at him and told him if he did not go back his life would pay the penalty. On the other side of the creek were the soldiers telling the grocer to come on. Mr. Woods was in the middle of the creek and he thought it best for him to come back, so he turned about. He then drove back to Bridgeport with all his cabbage, etc., in peace. He still has the order at his store.

About dusk one of the wagons of the Wheeling Bakery went toward the camp with a tempting looking load of bread. The wagon was crossing the creek below where Mr. Woods made his stand when the women saw it. The scene was identical with those of Mr. Woods, only in this held up the women took part. The bread man, too, decided to come back, and he hauled his bread back to Wheeling. The street car company thought it not advisable to haul any of the provisions to the camp, and so they refused to do it.

All the little stores along the pike refused to sell the boys anything. Yesterday several large loads of meat, bread and other provisions were taken out from Wheeling.

A boy was in the camp yesterday, and sold a market basket full of cigarettes. Nickel packages sell at three for a quarter, and the boy was not twenty-five minutes in selling out.

All the saloons in Bridgeport and West Bridgeport were closed yesterday by the authorities. This some people resented.

THE MINERS PROTEST

Against the Presence of the Troops and Ask Their Withdrawal.

The following received at the INTELLIGENCER office yesterday explains itself:

BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, June 10, 1894.

At a special meeting of this local union, composed of the miners of Wheeling Creek and vicinity, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, We consider that we have been misrepresented by the press, railroad and county officials, to the public and the governor of Ohio, as being disorderly and destroying property, and as a result of such misrepresentation the state militia has been called to intimidate the miners, and large crowds are congregating at the works out of curiosity, and disturbances may be caused by some thoughtless persons, thus causing a conflict and bloodshed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the governor to withdraw the troops, believing their presence unnecessary and a menace to the peace of this community, and do request all miners and friends of organized labor to stay away, in order that there may be no excuse for blaming any disturbance which may occur upon the miners and their friends at this place.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the Wheeling papers.

L. V. DEZORCK,

EDWARD DAVIS,

DAVID W. THOMAS,

Committee.

QUIET BACK OF BELLAIRE.

No Further Trouble on the B. & O. and None Expected.

Sunday was a quiet day in and around Bellaire and the feeling of uneasiness has subsided somewhat, but there are those who think a collision of some kind will occur before the troops are finally got away. The mass meeting of miners held in Bellaire Saturday afternoon when they passed resolutions denouncing the governor and the sheriff for the presence of troops in the vicinity was taken as a bad omen, and especially that portion of the resolutions placing the further action of the miners in the hands of a committee of fifteen. But any fear aroused by that meeting was somewhat dispelled by the fact that at McClainsville yesterday afternoon the Stewartville brass band, made up entirely of miners or sons of miners, was present in the camp where Colonel Geyer and his troops are stationed, and there were a large number of miners present also, and the captain of the Eighth regiment held services usual in military camps when not in active service. All this time the pickets were on duty and all the outposts were carefully guarded, but no one who saw the soldiers and the miners mingling together on Sunday afternoon would suppose that there was any danger of a collision between them.

Col. Geyer does not expect any trouble at that point, but at the same time he and his men are prepared for any emergency. They have been very considerate to all visitors in the day time, but their lines are still and strong at night, and no strangers are allowed to stop or remain inside of the grounds, though people pass through on the railroad track on their way to Neff's siding, Franklin and other points in that vicinity. The reporter was assured by miners well up in the organization that they did not intend to offer any resistance to the troops whatever. They are largely Americans, and understand the situation thoroughly, and request the stoning of the engines the other night was not done by any one in control of the recent camp to stop coal trains.

Charles Bailey, the fireman on engine No. 987, who was hit on the head with a bowlder while on his engine the other night, was taken to his home at Newark and is getting along all right. The slight fracture of the skull produced no serious inflammation and he is in no danger.

At Mineral siding the lines are kept very strongly guarded as will be seen from the fact that several young men from Cambridge ran down there Saturday night and jumped off the train inside the picket line. They were immediately arrested and held for spies all night and only secured their release by being known by some of the Battery C boys.

The Baltimore & Ohio company is still uneasy as to the final outcome, and

the private car "Muskingum" is stationed in the yards at Bellaire, about midway between the points of trouble on the Ohio side and on this side of the river. J. Van Smith, of Chicago, general superintendent of the lines west of the Ohio river; J. M. Graham, division superintendent; David Leo, engineer maintenance of way, and Charles Vadakin, his assistant, and S. H. Blowers, supervisor of bridges and buildings, are all stationed in this car, and remained here all day yesterday, and will remain until they feel satisfied the trouble is over.

NO COAL FOR GLASS HOUSES.

A Proposition by Glass Workers Declined By the Miners.

During the mass meeting of the miners at Bellaire Saturday afternoon a committee of glass workers interested in the operation of two of the glass factories in that city asked for a conference with a committee of miners. When the two committees met the glass workers stated that their factory would have to close unless coal could be had and that they knew of operators who would pay the price demanded by the strikers, and asked them if they would furnish men and mine coal that the factory might be operated with fuel from union miners.

The matter was discussed pro and con, but the miners finally informed their fellow workmen in another trade that they had no authority to act on such a proposition and that the miners could not be supplied to furnish the coal. The two glass factories employ between five hundred and six hundred persons altogether and they have been supplied with slack left at the mines recently operated by the union workmen, but an effort was made to cut off even this supply, and the refusal or inability to accept the price asked for mining to supply these factories comes to the glass workers in the nature of a surprise.

CAPTAIN DANFORD'S SIDE

Of the Controversy with Colonel Poorman.

In another column of this morning's paper appears a card from Col. Poorman. Speaking on this issue, Capt. Danford in an interview with an INTELLIGENCER man, in speaking of Colonel Poorman's proposition said, that to go into the convention and vote alternately for the two Belmont county candidates would show the weakness of the county, and the delegation having no center to rally about would soon be broken and its force spent. "The delegates, however, will determine when they meet what is to be done. I do not propose," said he, to dictate to the delegates as to what they shall do. In looking over the list I think they are sensible men, and will do what is for the best interests of the party.

"As to Col. Poorman's claim in regard to the Bridgeport delegation, that is a matter between him and the delegates from Bridgeport. I have myself talked with the entire delegation with the exception of one man, and I have no doubt that they are all friendly to me, and were elected with that understanding. But even taking Col. Poorman's proposition, the standing of those delegates of would not help him, as I would still have a majority. I do not know what the outcome of the matter will be, but it looks now as though the delegates themselves would have to meet at Steubenville and deal with each other in a spirit of fairness, and there settle the matter as to what should be done in the convention.

"There is another claim made by Colonel Poorman in his letter to the INTELLIGENCER, I think, that he had a majority of the votes cast at the primaries. I think this is not the case by any means. An examination of the figures will show that the popular majority in my favor was very decisive, to put it mildly.

"As to his proposition to submit to a majority of the delegates: No proposition was ever made to me by Col. Poorman, by any one representing him, or professing authority to represent him and make arrangements of any kind in relation to the delegation from this county. I said to his friends wherever they approached me upon the subject that I would not go to the Steubenville convention at the head of a minority of the delegates. I remember very distinctly saying this to his friends in Barnesville, to Major Moore, Dr. G. S. Wellons, and I said the same thing to my friends and his also in Bridgeport; the same thing in Flushing and in Kirkwood township, these being the only points in the county I visited. I made no secret of what I would in the event that I was defeated in the county.

"I did not myself make a personal selection of a single delegate elected to the Steubenville convention; in every instance I left that to the Republican voters of the precincts. In my own home precinct I was asked a number of times to